LITERARY NOTICES.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. This useful and interesting work has reached the eleventh number. Those who wish to know how the poor labor and live in large cities, will find matter of deep interest in its pages. Much carefully prepared statistical information is interspersed with interesting personal narratives of the struggling poor. Want of accurate and reliable information as to the needs of these classes is one of the greatest obstacles to their efficient relief. Give the wealthy classes a clear idea of what is wanted; give them the assurance that their money lack of generous supplies. We commend this rollosa, principally from the works of Hunter, work to the careful perusal of those who have don from Dickens's highly-colored pictures of printed. low life in that city.

KNICKERBOCKER. December, 1851. For sale by William Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. This number closes the thirty-eighth volume.

It has the usual amount of pleasant reading. "The New Spire at Innisfield," and the "Adventure on Coneyn Hard, a Transcrip from Ancien Chronicle," are very good. The last named will please the lovers of fun. The Editor's table affords the usual variety. We observe that the price of the Knickerbocker is reduced from five to three dollars-a circumstance which we doubt not will contribute greatly to its popularity. The editor announces a series of articles from Ik Marvel, the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, December, 1851. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

This number has an attractive table of contents. The "Sub-marine Telegraph" is a capital article upon the achievements of modern science. "A Legend of Gibraltar," is a highly amusing sketch. "Autumn Politics," Paris," and the "Drama of Henry Taylor,"

historical sketches, travels, biographies, tales, poetry, editorials, and the fashions. There are some fine illustrations of the Boston Tea Party and Napoleon Bonaparte. Also, a Sketch of the Life of Kossuth, with a portrait.

DAN MARBLE. By Falconbridge. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

A biographical sketch of the famous humorist, containing many diverting reminiscences. It is an amusing volume.

Kossuth and the Hungarian War. Philadelphia: H. C. Peck. For sale as above.

The booksellers understand the market, and everybody now desires to know something about Hungary. The National Intelligencer styles Kossuth "Governor of the Huns and descendant of Attila." This little volume will show who the Hungarians are, whence they came, what they have done. It is not recorded that Kossuth is a descendant of Attila; alhim for a progenitor than Cain. There is a than to the power of its enemies. large family of that pedigree.

SIXTEEN MONTHS AT THE GOLD DIGGINGS. BY Daniel B. Woods. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Mr. Woods speaks from experience, having

been employed for sixteen months in the gold mines of California. He presents a vivid picture of the life of a miner, certainly not a very attractive one to men of mature age and quiet tastes. One motive the author had in writing was to persuade all who are doing well enough at home, to stay there. Of course he cannot expect his advice to be followed. The more hardships and vicissitudes in a miner's life, the more it affects the imagination, and arouses the daring of the young and adventurous. The young man of spirit and energy likes to measure his strength against the lion in his way.

Mr. Woods's work is a useful and entertain-

THE HARPSICHORD: or Universal Collection of Sa. ered Music. By Leonard Marshall and Henry N.

The senior editor informs us that for the last ten years he has been engaged in composing and arranging music, with a view ultimately to bring it before the public. The great body of music in this new work is said to be new and it contains, besides, several fine compositions, by Dr. William Russel, never before published in this country. We commend it to our musical readers.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT. By Samuel Sloan, Architect. Philadelphia: E. S. Jones & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

We have received No. V of this very elegant work. It has already been noticed in our columns. It is to be issued in twenty-four numbers, forming two superb quarto volumes, and containing complete accounts, both practical and general, of everything connected with domestic architecture. Its illustrations are numerous, beautiful, and costly.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN. By Jacob Abbott. Published by the Harpers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenne, Washington

This is the first volume of a series of three designed for the benefit of young people and others, beginning a Christian life. The main purpose is to enforce the practice, not discuss the theory, of religion. Its style is simple, its tone subdued, its illustrations are plain and pertinent. The work is illustrated with numerous beautiful engravings.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE MON-ARCHY IN FRANCE. By Alphonse De Lamartine.

Lamartine is too much of a poet to be a politician, too much of a politician to be a poet, too much of a sentimentalist to be a historian, and too much mixed up with the facts of this world, to be a pure sentimentalist. Circumstances placed him at the head of a revolution, over which the exaltation of his enthusiasm, or the inspiration of his genius, gave him for the moment a beneficent control, but he had too little practical wisdom and weight to give it a permanent direction.

This volume, like his other historical efforts, abounds so much in painting, sentiment, and generalizations, that it commands little attention as a record of facts. The author's tastes seem to sympathize with royalty, but his principles are republican. "I am a republican," he says, "from a knowledge of the things that must happen, and from devotion to the great work of the age."

We have yet received only the first volum

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. For sale by Tayfor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. The North British Quarterly for November contains several able articles, among them three of very general interest—one on the Peace Movement, another on the Principles of Taxation, the third on the Re-awakening of the Charles

foreign quarterlies, which have been in operation in this country for twenty years, and are constantly increasing their circulation. The reduction of postage removes one obstacle to their more general patronage. Blackwood's Magazine now costs, for any distance under 800 miles, only nine cents a quarter; and a quarterly, for the same distance, only four cents. No one desirous of keeping up with the literature and politics of the Old World, should be without them.

THE PIANO FORTE. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co For sale by Garret Anderson, Pennsylvania avenue. Washington, D. C.

A complete and thorough instructer in the will not be thrown away, and there will be no piano forte. It is compiled by Manuel Fer-Burgmuller, Bertini, Beyer, Czeriny, Herz, &c. formed their notions of the vagrants of Lon- The work is very neatly and handsomely

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. November and December, 1851. New York: D. W. Holley.

The American Whig Review is published every month, and, like Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, aims to unite literature and politics. It is conducted with ability, and the numbers before us give us a favorable idea of its tone, though its general political views are not in harmony with our creed.

In the November number there is a very liberal article on Hungary and Kossuth, in which the various stages of reform in Hungary, up to the time of the open rupture with Austria, are truthfully exhibited, and the injustice and perfidy of the latter fully exposed. In the same number is an interesting article on Journalism in New York, followed, in the December number, by one on Journalism in

The price of the Review is five dollars a year. in advance.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. No. 12. The publishers of this instructive monthly are highly encouraged by the patronage they "The Master Thief," "German Letters from have received for it the present year, and an-

The price is \$3 a year, or twenty-five cents

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUN-GARY. By General Klapka. In 2 vols. London:

We are indebted to C. & A. Tabor, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for a copy of the London edition of Klapka's Memoirs. We are not aware that any American edition has yet been issued; and this is quite inexplicable, as the work is valuable for the important record it contains, besides possessing the peculiar interest belonging to the personal memoirs of a man of action, energy, and gallantry. General Klapka was one of the best soldiers of Hun gary, and his defence of Komorn is a brilliant chapter in history. Had Georgey possessed his fidelity and patriotism, Hungary might have escaped ruin.

The Memoirs show that the fall of Hungary was attributable more to the ambitions and though it were far more honorable to have dissensions of a few of the Hungarian chiefs.

Some of our readers seem in doubt as to the disposition of the Christiana Treason cases The Government has been baffled—the prose eution abandoned. After the charge of Judge Grier in the case of Hanaway, Mr. Ashmead United States District Attorney, entered a nolle prosequi on all the remaining indictments for

The doctrine of constructive treason, as we hoped, found no favor with the American People; and the Administration, after all the premature bluster of its special organ, (the Republic,) shrunk at last from the odious re sponsibility of urging the establishment in thi country of the bloody doctrines of Jeffreys.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND KOSSUTH.

"We think that we can comprehend the motive which induces the National Era, and other rank Abolition papers, to adopt the cause which M. Kossuth advocates They look some what further than to its effect on Hungary They want to get this Government to commit itself to a principle which can be hereafter ap-plied to internal concerns. Their sympathies are not for Hungary, but for the colored race of the South against uniting in a policy sup-ported by the Abolition press, and designed to affect the institution of slavery in this country."

The Abolitionists are not unanimous in their opinions respecting Kossuth. They were all lisposed to honor him, before his arrival, as an illustrious champion of Freedom, but since then they have divided. Mr. Garrison, and others of his class, denounce him as false and apostate, because he does not openly declare himself against Slavery. They even protest against his visiting the South, which they hold to be accursed by the reign of Oppression.

Mr. Tappan, and the great majority of Anti-Slavery men, sympathise with the rest of their countrymen in admiration of the great Hungarian, regarding his past life as furnishing abundant evidence of his sincere devotion to Freedom, and they do not seek or desire from him any declaration of his views which would implicate him in the question of Slavery in this country, or in any other domestic question.

If they are more earnest in their regard for Kossuth than others, it is not because they expect to use him, or derive any particular advantage from him, or to make his policy the basis of any movement against slavery; but because their habitual hatred of oppression, their habitual reference to Human Rights in all their politics and religion, lead them naturally to sympathize with and sustain all liberal minds, and all champions of Freedom, whatever the field of conflict.

The Baltimore Clipper cannot appreciate the men whom it assumes to criticize. Does it really imagine that we advocate Emancipation because the slaves have a black skin? We go for it because the slaves are men-and we wage war against Oppression in Europe, because the victims of Oppression there are men. Does the Clipper understand that? If it does, then it has the key to our admiration of Kossuth, and our sympathy with men, of whatever clime, who strike for Liberty.

ILLINOIS STATE WHIG CONVENTION.

This body met at Springfield on the 22d instant. It was determined to be inexpedient to nominate candidates for State officers, but the holding of another on the first Monday in June was recommended. The following named generated and another to the White was recommended. The following named gen-demen were selected as delegates to the Whig National Convention:

E. B. Washburne, of Joe Daviess county. Benjamin S. Edwards, of Sangamon county. Peter Neff, of Edgar county. Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era: Since my arrival in this country, I have heard and read so much that is interesting on the subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade, that some account of it may not be without you as it has been to me.

With about the same number of slaves that we have-somewhere between three and three and a half millions-the question of the perpetuation or the extinction of slavery is be-coming one of paramount importance in this coming one of paramount importance in this country, as in ours. Here, too, as there, the real question is often disguised under false and plausible issues, and in various respects there is a considerable likeness between the circumselves that the traffic is virtually ended, they stances attending the anti-slavery movements in Brazil and those occurring in the United

From the period when (in 1822-'4) the sepation of Brazil from Portugal, and the establishment of a liberal Constitution, first opened the door to free thought and discussion, there have not been wanting sagacious, honest Brazilians who have raised their voices against the Slave Trade and Slavery. As early as 1823, a most eloquent essay upon the subject, accompanied by a well-digested project for the gradual abo-lition of Slavery, and for the protection of slaves during its continuance, was prepared for the Constituent Assembly by Jose Bonifacio de Andrada-the so-called "Patriarch of Independence"—a man whose acquirements, en-lightened views, and high character, would have done honor to any age or nation. In this document, it is curious to see, the whole system of Slavery is attacked with the selfsame 'arguments and illustrations, drawn from its social, economical, and political evils, and from its inperent wickedness and injustice, which are even now, at a distance of twenty-eight years, most current with us. But the humane Andrada was too much in advance of his time; and his

potent, however, was the influence of the slave-dealers, and so averse were the planters to any check to their supply of hands, that the Government was never fairly enlisted in support of the treaty, and the laws passed in conformity more than all from a dread of its future conthe treaty, and the laws passed in conformity with it were allowed to remain a dead letter. Thus passed long years, during which an aversome forty or fifty thousand Africans were annually imported, while the persevering efforts of Great Britain to obtain from the Gov ernment a fair compliance with the terms of the treaty proved utterly unavailing. The last general election, in 1848, was carried by the noney and influence of the slave-dealers and their allies, the traders of the city and the planters of the country, and a new four years' lease of power was thereby given to their creatures and friends. At length, in 1850, Great Britain effectually

took the staff into her own hands; and while Brazil, under one pretence and another, had failed to stop the trade, as she had nineteen years before agreed to do, the British cruisers on this coast were instructed to do it for her. Short time sufficed for this. A few seizures, burnings, and sinkings, even within the waters of Brazil, and under the very guns of her forts, brought the question of "the traffic," as it is called, to a speedy and satisfactory solution. For the first time, the eyes of the Government tional property destroyed, within sight of the capital itself, the men in power must needs do the month, since I left my Western home, jourcapital itself, the men in power must needs do
something, and they were too well aware of
the real aspect of their cause, as respects
Great Britain, not to know that, as the first
step towards a suspension of British aggressions,
decisive measures must at length be taken to
make good the plighted faith of Brazil. To the existing Administration this had now become a matter of life and death; there was no other alternative for them. Their past friends-the slave-dealers-were accordingly obliged to fly the country to escape prosecution under laws long disregarded; and a new and vigorous law was passed, arming the Government with full power to ferret out, seize, and confiscate or pun-ish every vessel and individual implicated in any manner in the Slave Trade. This was in September of last year, and from that time to thi the Government has not relaxed its suppressive efforts, so that the traffic may be considered, for the time being, as entirely at an end. And, strange to say, this sudden revolution in the strange to say, this sudden revolution in the national policy, imposing disgrace and exile, and a heavy loss of property, upon some of the most wealthy and influential men in the coun-try, finds not only a cordial support in the nation at large, but not even a voice is raised against it. The conservative party now in power seem actually strengthened by the energy of their measures, while the liberal party, defeat-ed at the last election mainly through the influence of the slave-dealers, are even more strongly committed by all their antecedents to

hostility to the traffic.

This happy consummation would seem thus far to have been owing solely to the action of the British Government by means of its steam cruisers. But this cause alone would not acfor the extinction of the traffic. To understand thundred dollars. This address, by the way, how this result has been effected, it is necessary to take cognizance of another agency, internal and national, which has been diligently at work to this end, conjointly with the external pressure of the British. I refer to the Anti-Slavery party in Brazil, never, as I have said, and his head was uncovered. He is like the entirely without a voice in the land, but until heart results in significant and control of the company. Kossuth walked rapidly and unceremoniously into the room, followed by his suite. He wore a plain citizen's dress, and his head was uncovered. He is like the finest prints we see of him, but is a smaller very recently insignificant and seemingly with-out influence. In the ripeness of time, how-ever, it has come fully to light, and the "fanaticism" supposed to be confined to a few in-dividuals is found to be largely shared by na-tive Brazilians all over the country. The number of those who are openly committed to Emancipation is yet small, but it includes some of the best men in the country, eminent for their talents and character, and for their social and official position. The advocates of this cause, more or less frank, are to be found among cause, more or less Irank, are to be found among the Counsellors of State, in both Houses of the Legislature, in the legal and medical profes-sions, among the nobility, and in various public offices. The events of the past year have strengthened their hands, and the pioneers in the cause find sympathy and support in many quarters from which it has heretofore been withheld. It is no longer popular, nor even safe, politically seaking, openly to assail their persons and doct hes nor to cite against them the counter example of so enlightened a nation as the United States, as was triumphantly done

but a few years since.

Fortunately, the planting interest, which is naturally the most concerned in the perpetuation of slavery, is too widely scattered over this immense country, chiefly in the seaboard provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernamines of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, Rio de J buco, to concentrate its efforts and influence Another serious obstacle to the spread of antislavery principles in the United States, is much less felt in Brazil. That is, the feeling of caste, and the antipathy of the whites to amalgamating or associating with the blacks. In this country, the mixture of races and blending of pediment to emancipation. And, as a natural consequence, it is worthy of note that the ina-bility of the black race to share with the white the duties and privileges of free citizenship, is a dogma which the experience of the country has already exploded.

has already exploded.

The population of Brazil may consist, in round numbers, of about one million five hundred thousand whites; one million five hundred thousand Indians, mostly wild; one million five hundred thousand free blacks, mostly mulattoes; and three million five hundred thousand free blacks, mostly mulattoes; and three million five hundred

twenty whites to three blacks. Indeed it is evident, from discussions in the Legislature, from the admissions of Cabinet Ministers, and from various other indications that while thinking men in this country do not accept the South Carolina theory of the blessings of Slavery, they also reject that other doctrine, so rife with us, of the impracticability of peaceful abolition. Many proofs of this might be value to you at home. The position of Brazil, and the state of public sentiment in relation to these questions, is tolerably well understood in England, as shown by the tone of anti-slavery publications there, and by recent statements of cities, which, though too late for present action.

Lord Palmerston and others in the House of were well received, even with the avowal that But in the United States, we have they were intended as an entering wedge of but little attention to the progress of ultimate emancipation. Thus, while the Capanti-slavery opinion and action among our ital of the United States is legislating for the slaveholding rivals in this hemisphere. Some knowledge of it, therefore, may be as rare to Brazil is meditating only the expulsion of slaves.

cipation in this country, founded in the deeprooted prejudices of a people long accusto labor, and on other considerations, some of which are peculiar to Brazil. So that, although have yet no holyday work before them to in duce the Legislature to adopt measures for the gradual extinction of Slavery. There are men here, however, who will not shrink from the task, whose principles have been hardened by the fire of persecution, and whose abilities have been sharpened by the exercise of free dis-cussion. They have a weekly paper here, cussion. They have a weekly paper nere, called The Philanthropist, well supported, and advocating the most uncompromising abolition doctrines. There is a smaller paper, called The Abolitionist, also printed here. has been formed, a sort of intelligence estab lishment, for the purpose of supplying free laborers to those who prefer them; and there men are to be seen in the streets with a con-spicuous badge, marked "Free Labor," on their The custom-house and some of the arsenals are now systematically served by free labor alone. Yet no danger seems to be apprehended from these "incendiary" documents and proceedings, although there are here one hundred and ten thousand slaves, out of the two hundred and fifty thousand composing the population of the city proper.

To avoid misapprehension, it should be ob-

served, that while the two questions, of the Paris," and the "Drama of Henry Taylor, nounce their purpose, on commencing the purpose, on commencing the purpose of comm considered as opposed to its continuance, partly sequences. It has been only through the influ ence of the Portuguese residents, commanding the purse strings and much of the talent and education of the capital and other principal cities, that it has survived so long. But in regard to Emancipation, public sentiment is com-paratively but now beginning to develop itself. the efforts and arguments of the Anti-Slavery party having hitherto been mainly directed to the suppression of the traffic, as an indispensa-ble preliminary step. The future progress of the question cannot, therefore, be predicted with much confidence, especially by a stranger. But it seems by no means impossible that the young empire of Brazil may lead our boasted Anglo-Saxon Republic in the work of emancipation, and that to the land of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson, may fall the singular distinction of affording the last asylum, among civilized nations, to the institution of Slavery

> LETTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1851. DEAR DOCTOR BAILEY: I have so long been The national flag outraged, and na- know whether my old place will be accorded up my time, to the entire exclusion of litera-ture. Could you hear all my excuses, I am sure you would pardon my apparently unpar-donable negligence. I spent three delightful weeks with a friend in and about Boston. The only drawback to my enjoyment was the weather, which most of the time was severely cold for the season. On my way to New York spent two days with some friends in Providence, most pleasantly. In New York, I stopped with my travelling companion, Miss P—, at the Irving House, which I beg leave to commend as decidedly the first hotel of which I have any knowledge; though I am well aware that no words of mine, however strong and earnest, can add to its reputation. Mr. Howard seems full of genuine kindness and gentlemanly attention to the servants of the establishment are well trained, prompt, and singularly respectful in their demeanor.

The presence of Governor Kossuth created The presence of Governor Rossuth created in the house a continued but not a noisy ex-citement. Outside raged the furor; but there, near him, every one seemed to breathe in with deep inspirations the atmosphere of his great-ness: to be not so much roused by his glorious enthusiasm as awed by the grandeur of his

we saw the prophet here first as he was going out to address the militia at Castle Garden. He was dressed simply and most fittingly, in black velvet, with a plumed black hat, and a sword. As he passed down the hall, he bowed right and left, touching his hat cruisers. But this cause alone would not account for the practical submission of the Government to acts of violence not even yet discontinued, nor for the entire acquiescence of the nation in the vigorous measures adopted presented to him the handsome sum of eight for the extinction of the traffic. To understand hundred dollars. This address by the way,

man than we have an idea of, from them. When first seen in contrast with the tall, splendidly-uniformed officers of his suite, he strikes one as sight, almost plain in person, and extremely simple in his air. His manner during the reading of the address was peculiarly fine. He bowed repeatedly, and his face glowed with a sympathetic, gratified, and grateful expression. He began his reply in an easy, conversational style. It was at first earnest, forcible talk—no more. He spoke with a decided accent, but distinctly, and apparently without difficulty or hesitation. The parently without difficulty or hesitation. The speech was brief, but, ere its close, the fire of genius shone in his deep, and eyes; its strange, mystical light illuminated his brow, his voice mystical light illuminated his brown in took tones of deeper passion, his breast heaved, his form towered, and the grandest orator of the age stood before us! When he ceased the age stood before us! When he ceased speaking, I felt that I had indeed looked on the hope and the promise of ages, the incarnation of the imperishable soul of freedom, the terror and the retribution of tyranny; the prophet and redeemer, not alone of his own peculiar people, but (I speak it reverently) the Christ of the world's political redemption.

As afterwards I took the extended hand and

As afterwards I took the extended hand and gazed full into the wondrous face of the great Magyar, I saw that the glow of hope lit, but could not conceal its deep, sorrowful shadows, as sunshine gilds only the surface of a dark, fathomless sea. His eyes speak as never eyes yet spoke, of a soul richly freighted with desyet spoke, of a soul richly freighted with des-tiny and power. You see there alike the un-conquerable will of a Napoleon, the inspiration of the poet and the prophet, and the devotion of the martyr. You feel the conviction come upon you with resistless force, that he is a man divinely planned, endowed, and empowered. So perfect becomes your trust in Heaven's great purposes for him, and through him, for the world, that it seems needless to utter what the heart will say nevertheless. Gop SAYE the heart will say, nevertheless, God save Kossuth! GRACE GREENWOOD.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Free Democracy of Connecticut are invited to meet in Convention at Hartford, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1852, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a State ticket,

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK, December 29, 1851. The steamer Prometheus has arrived, in ight days from San Juan, with 285 passeners, \$63,000 in gold, and \$500,000 in hands of her passengers. She arrived at San Juan on the 16th instant, and brings San Fransco dates to December 1st, which were brought y the steamer Independence.

Another slight shock of an earthquake has en experienced at San Francisco. Papers received from the Southern mining egions contain very favorable accounts of ning operations, and refer to an immens rield of gold in a placer lately opened up in the valley of Mariposa county, which is creating great excitement in the mining regions. is to a great extent expected to prove the key still greater discoveries. Real estate in Sonora has advanced 100 per

ent, within a few months, and rents there are gher than in San Francisco. A letter from Los Angelos, dated November 3d, states that the Indians from the Colorado,

Antonio, Tortares, &c., were about making a simultaneous attack upon San Diego, Los An-gelos, Santa Barbara, &c., and great apprehenions were felt by the citizens. Guards had een stationed, and active preparations made give the Indians a warm reception.

The project of establishing a new State in Southern California meets with but little favor, f the San Francisco papers correctly represent ublic sentiment on the subject. They assert that the great mass of the people are opposed to any such movement, and that it is merely the work of political demagogues.

A large quantity of coal had been discovered at Port Oxford.

The Indians continue to give much trouble o Oregon. The usual number of murders and robberies

are reported from different sections of the The Boundary Commissioners were at Judon on the 20th of October, and would move next day towards the Gila.

Strong probabilities existed of a war be tween the Southern Indians and the white-Southern Indians and the whites. Several murders had been committed on the Colorado by the Indians, and robberies were bold and frequent.

VERY LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Boston, December 28, 1851. The Royal mail steam-bin Canada, from verpost via Halifox, acri. hum. At to

morning of the 25th; and left soon after for LONDON, December 13, 1851. We have, by electric telegraph, dates from

Paris to last evening.

General Parishe Vailliant was promoted, by decree, to the dignity of Marshal of France.

A decree has definitely constituted the Consulative Commission formed by the decree of

The President of the Republic will preside at the Commission, of which M. Barrot, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is Vice President. A decree authorizing the collection of taxes and excise duties until the 1st of April next, conformable to the existing one, has been pub-

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

BOSTON, December 29, 1851. Ayres. His army was said to be twenty thousand strong, and would be ready to march in about six weeks. Rosas was making every exertion, by the impressment of men, to meet him. It was the general impression that Rosas would be overthrown.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23. A communication was received from the the Senate, containing correspondence in regard to the abolition of flogging in the navy.

adjourn till Friday.

Mr. Clemens reported a resolution, creating the brevet rank of Lieutenant General, and allowing the President to confer it for distin guished services.

A resolution submitted by Mr. Mallory, di

recting an inquiry into the expediency of estab-lishing a naval depot at Key West, was adopted A resolution allowing the Pension Commit ee a clerk was adopted.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution, which

was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of re-examining payments made by the Executive Departments, where fraud or mistake is supposed to exist.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bell, apointing Owen Connolly a messenger of the

The Compromise resolution was again taker up. Messrs. Cass, Clemens, and Douglas, support

enate: which was laid over.

And then, on motion of Mr. Downs, the subject was postponed till Monday, the 5th of January; and after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Mangum moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Monday. The Chair decided that no quorum was pres ent and that less than a quorum could not adorn but from day to day.

The Senate, then, on motion, adjourned. · SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27. The Senate adjourned for want of a quorur There was not more than a dozen Senators in

message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage by the House of a joint resolution directing an inquiry into the causes of the recent fire by which the library of Congress was destroyed.

Subsequently it was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, by that Committee re-

ported, and, after some little debate, was laid The bill from the House, making appropria tions to meet the expenses incurred in sup-pressing the recent fire, was referred to the Committee on Finance.
On motion of Mr. Shields, the vacancy

the Kossuth Reception Committee, caused the resignation of Mr. Foote, was ordered to be filled by the Chair, and Mr. Cass was ap-On motion of Mr. Atchison, it was ordered

that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn till Friday.

The joint resolution authorizing a contract with Messrs. Donaldson & Armstrong, for

printing the census returns, was taken up, and, after debate, was postponed till to-morrow Mr. Shields, from the Committee appointed

to wait on Kossuth, &c., made the following report, which was concurred in: The special Committee appointed to wait upon Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the cap-ital, and introduce him to the Senate of the United States, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that the same pro-ceedings be pursued as in the case of General Lafavette, to wit: That the chairman of the Committee introduce him in these words— "We present Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States;" upon which the Senators are recommended to rise, and the President will invite him to be seated.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution making inquiries into the cause of the recent fire, &c., and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Finally, the question was taken on ordering the original bill to a third reading, and deci-ded in the affirmative—yeas 89, nays 66. A discussion then took place on reconsider ng the vote, at the termination of which the ubject was referred to a select committee of five members.

Several Executive communications were laid before the House; one in answer to a resolution of Mr. Meade, in which the Secretary of State says that he has no information or knowledge of the conclusion of a treaty between Spain. France, and Great Britain, in respect to the Island of Cuba.

The House adjourned until Friday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

The following named gentlemen were an nounced as the Committee on the Bounty Land Law bill, viz: Messrs. Dunham, Stephens of Georgia, Harris of Tennessee, Tuck, and

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. J. S. Mehan, the Librarian of the Congress Library, communicating the intelligence of the destruction of the books, paintngs, statuary, medals, and other property in principal saloon, on the 24th inst., by Of the fifty-five thousand books, twenty thousand have been saved. And he concludes by asking a searching investigation by Congress, which may lead to the detection of the causes that produced the fire, and to the adoption of means which will prevent in all future time a

recurrence of the sad calamity.
On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, the loint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were instructed to inquire into the origin of the fire-whether the same occurred from the negligence of any officers of Govern-ment, or person in the employment of either or both Houses of Congress, or from the defective construction of the furnaces or flues, or was the act of an incendiary: and also the ex-tent of injury to the building, the best mode of re-constructing the library-room, so as to afford perfect security in the future against a like lisaster-and report the facts to the House. The said committee shall have power to send or and examine on oath such persons as may have information touching the premises.

And a bill was passed, appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses incurred in the extinguishment of the late fire in the library room, the removal of the rubbish, and the preservation of such books and other articles as may have been saved, and the contruction of a tip wood for the promoter ! DMOTES SONT TO

The House then adjourned until Tuesday]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

The House did not sit to-day. TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit, having adjourned over till Friday. The House was occupied with a debate on the question of Kossuth's re ception. Both Houses passed a resolve, s short time since, giving him a cordial welcome to this country. The President referred to Congress the subject of his reception. The Senate subsequently passed a resolve, appointing a Committee to wait upon him, and invite him to a seat on the floor of the Senate. The resolutions were communicated to him by the President, with an invitation to visit the Capi-By an arrival here to-day, we have Buenos
Ayres dates to the 3d of November. Urquiza
was at Montevideo, preparing to invade Buenos
of Representatives is anxious to extend to him tal. In acceptance of this invitation, he is the same courtesy voted by the Senate, and repeatedly has it tried to pass a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to invite him to a seat on the floor of that body; but its will has been baffled by the advantage taken of rules and points of order, by a small mi-

> Tuesday, (Kossuth having arrived in the forenoon,) and resolution day having passed, the only mode of getting at the question was by moving to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The motion prevailed on a yea-and-nay vote. Mr. Cartter of Ohio then offered the resolution for the appointment of a Committee, &c. Forthwith a series of manœuvres was set on foot by its opponents, but they were voted down, though the Chairman was evidently on their side. Next they attempted speaking; and we left the House, at a late hour, fully occupied with spirited debate. The majority seemed resolved not to adjourn till they had passed the resolu

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

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District Delegates. The House went into Committee on the thousand slaves, mostly negroes; making alto-gether, eight millions of souls, or nearly that. And yet the fear that the negroes, if set free, 1st district, F. Wingate; 2d district, C. D. Platt; 3d district, T. T. Marshall; 4th district, George W. Meeker; 5th district, George C. Bestor; 6th district, Nathaniel Belcher; 7th explanatory of the act passed September 28, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been enand make such preparation as may seem necessary for the Election of the coming year Taxation; the third on the Re-awakening of the Christian Life in Germany.

The Call attention to the advertisement, in another place, of the republication of these place, of the republication of